The New York Store | HE INDORSES STEAD Established 1853.

Great Bankrupt Sale of the Pardee= Mills Co.stock, of Peoria, begins to-day.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Tide of Life," Edward Weitzel's new realistic drama that is to be given its first presentation in this city at English's Opera House to-night, is said to embody an unusual number of novel features. The scenery used in the piece was all painted especially for this production, and is said to represent in a striking manner the different localities and surroundings where the various incidents and situations occur. The company is headed by Miss Genexteve McCloud.

There will be no lack of interest at the Park Theater this week, as N. S. Wood, who opens his engagement this afternoon, generally stirs his audiences up to the higest pitch of enthusiasm by his heroic deeds and sensational achievements. He has long been a favorite at the Park, and his plays are calculated to please the mass-"Out in the Streets" will be the opening piece, and will hold the stage until Thursday, when "The Boy Scout" will appear and make things lively for the balance of the week.

"True to the Last," with all its sensa-tional features, will be the attraction the first half of this week at the Empire. It serves to introduce T. B. Alexander in his favorite characters. "True to the Last" is a border drama, opening in New York and closing in the mining district of Mexico. All the favorite characters will be introduced by a competent company. A special feature of the show is the realistic scenery and stage effects used.

"The Marble Heart" will be presented at benefit of the Knights of Father Matthew and the Webber Zouaves. The cast includes Frederick Lorraine, as Phydias, the part played by the late Lawrence Barrett, and William Lloyd, as Diogenes, the part taken by Louis James.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. M. D. Walters and daughters, of Galt, Cal., are visiting her mother, Mrs. Lovejoy, No. 234 Woodlawn avenue HOWLAND-VON STOSCH.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8.-This afternoon, at St. James' Episcopal Church, the Rev. E. C. Richardson solemnized the marriage of L. M. Howland and Miss Leonora Von Stosch, of New York, Miss Von Stosch, who is a violinist of note, was in Chicago with Miss Mary Howe, and it was the intention to have the marriage ceremony performed there, but Mr. Howland has relatives in Milwaukee, and induced his fiancee to come here. Miss Von Stosch's father was a German of noble family who married an American. Her musical education was received at the conservatories at Brussels, where she received a first prize. Mr. Howland was one of the world's fair commissioners from New York. He is a widower. His first wife was a daughter of F. N. Lawrence, and a sister of Mrs. Foxhall Keene and Mrs. Mary Alexander, of New York, and Mrs. Charles McKinstry, of Milwaukee.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Thieves broke into M. P. Tivanan's saloon at the corner of McCarty and Tennessee streets Saturday night and stole some bottled whisky, valued at \$5.

Frank Swain, of Pittsburg, Pa., who visiting friends in this city, jumped from a rapidly-moving street car at Mississippi and Twelfth streets yesterday afternoon and suffered severe bruises and scratches.

Frank Moore, residing at the corner of Missouri and McCarty streets, was arrested last night by patrolmen Buckner and Meyerpeter on charges of drunkenness and obstructing the sidewalk. Moore claims that he was standing in a hallway opposite his house waiting for a friend, in a sober condition, when the officers arrested him. Cora Dowens, residing at No. 148 West Maryland street, was robbed of a pocketbook containing \$6 Saturday night.

Assaulted the Conductor.

A man boarded a College-avenue street car at Illinois and Washington streets Saturday night about 1 o'clock. He claimed that the conductor, Edwin Day, told him that the ear went east on Washington street to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. When he learned that the car was on the College-avenue line he at first refused to pay his fare. He and Day had an angry dispute over the matter, and, on the latter threatening to throw him from the car, the man paid his fare. At St. Clair street and Massachusetts avenue the stranger, without a word, struck the conductor a severe blow in the face and fled east on St. Clair street. He is known and will be arrested as soon

Robert Fulton's Claim.

Robert Fulton, aged fifty-four years, residing at 75 Minerva street, was arrested last night on the instigation of his wife for disturbing the peace. Fulton claims that his family, especially his wife, is seeking to get him out of the way, so that they can confiscate his property. He stated that he had created no disturbance at his

home, as alleged by his wife.

She Rushed the Growler. Emmons Barber, colored, residing on Ellen street, was arrested last night by patrolmen Rafferty and Klefer on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife. She claims that her husband became offended at her frequency in "rushing the growler" and that he struck her

Court Week in Georgia.

several times, injuring her severely.

"Bettin' on the judge."

Atlanta Constitution. "It's way past court time. Where's the "Down town playin' checkers." "An' the solicitor?

of people who visit the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., are many who are sent there, by those who have already, from personal experience, learned of the great Triumph in Conservative Surgery achieved by the Surgeons of that famed institution. Little heroic, or cutting surgery is ound necessary. For instance, TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are removed by Electrolysis and other conservative means and thereby the perils of cutting operations

PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife. RUPTURE, or Breach (Hernia) is radically cured without the knife and without pain. Trusses can be thrown away! STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, wash-

ed out and safely removed without cutting. STRICTURES of Urinary Passage are alting in hundreds of cases. For Pamphlets, numerous references and all particulars, send ten cents (in stamps, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663

One Minister Who Thinks the English Editor Reforms People.

Rev. Mr. Comfort's Sermon at Irvington Christian Church-Rev. Ranger's Sermon at Christ Church.

Rev. J. W. Comfort, in his sermon at the Irvington Christian Church yesterday morning, drew especial attention to what he called "The book of the month," "If Christ Came to Chicago," by Stead. He advised and urged all who would help humanity and purify society to carefully read this book. Mr. Comfort, while in England, was a personal friend of editor Stead, and spoke at some length of his work in London, which is similar to what he has just done for the lake shore city-exposed its secret sins and charged its iniquity to the right persons. In his own city Stead has the honor of being called the best-hated man in London; hated by the immoral and perjured men for uncovering their sins, and hated by many ministers of religion, who tried to minimize his influence because he uttered no man's shibboleth, but interpreted the word of God for himself and condemned preachers for dumb dogs that would not bark when evils stalked around. Editor Stead, Mr. Comfort continued, may not have discovered anything in municipal corrup-tion and church indifference that was not well known before, but therein lies the shame of it. No honest citizen, now that the facts have been plainly stated, can live in a fools' paradise. No man can shift his responsibility as his brother's keeper. Better nen than Cain are ever asking that same question when the cry of down-trodden la-borers and the wail of neglected children is heard.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Rev. J. H. Ranger, of Christ Church,

Speaks of Life's Temptations. Rev. J. H. Ranger, rector of Christ Church, took for his text, yesterday morning, "I am the good Shepherd; the Shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. I am the good Shepard, and know my sheep and am known of mine. As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father; and I lay down my life for the sheep." John, x, 11, 14. 15. In part he said:

"That which in another would be false assumption and self-righteousness is in Jesus a blessed message of truth. That He is the good Shepherd means that He is 'God manifest in the flesh to lead us in safety through this world and, at last, to our heavenly home.' Good here means goodness associated with beauty. In Jesus we are conscious of the fact of 'the beauty of holiness.' In Him we feel the truth of the words that 'the path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.' In Him we behold 'the day spring from on high,' 'the bright and morning star.' Of Him the Psalmist wrote, 'Thou art fairer than the children of men; grace is poured unto thy lips; therefore God hath blessed thee forever.' True goodness, as seen in Jesus, is intrinsically beautiful.

"But, notwithstanding this profound truth of the inherent beauty of goodness, we must not dwell upon these verses as picture, an ideality, only. They are a revelation of solemn truths. To feel the force of these verses we must be sensible both of man's need of shepherding and of Christ's infinite capacity as a shepherd. Man's need is truly pictured by that of a flock of sheep. There is nothing more helpless than a sheep. It cannot at all take care of itself. It must be constantly watched. As the flock of sheep follow their leader, sometimes in perilous places, so men and women are led willingly into evil and places of ungodliness. The sheep is a helpless prey to the wolf, and the bear, and the lion. So is man to foes far more dectructive. Pride, worldly ambition, avarice, lust, prejudice, hatred, sloth and implety destroy men. The world, the flesh and the devil lead men captive at their will. Multitudes are going astray in all the dangerous places of the world, listening for no voice from the upper ether, instructed and constrained by no influences of eternal wisdom. They are wandering aimlessly on to meet the solemn mysteries of death and judgment without the stay of the strong arm who has trod that way before them. Many, through resting in themselves, have wandered far into the recesses of the mountains of unbelief. Faith is gone, and they are empty, and poor, and broken, and helplessly astray from their true home. Well has the prophet said, 'O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps.

"As was the shepherd in the East to his absolutely helpless sheep, so is the Lord by a greater contrast even to his people. Without me ye can do nothing.' He divested himself of life because of the salvation of His flock. He knows not only the flock, but each individual of it. He furnishes for each its own needed pasture. He is capable of being consciously and intimately known by each of His sheep. When these convictions come home to the heart and the understanding and the faith of any lost sheep; when the lost sheep is thus found; when he both comes to himself and knows the one Shepherd and Bishop of his soul, then he follows the Shepherd whithersoever He goeth. It may be to Africa, or to frozen fields of the north, and far from kindred and friends; it may be to the lowliest of hidden duties; it may be to weary ministries, or it may be to the difficult course of leading a consistent Christian's life in ordinary human activities, and, in any case, it will be in the way of heroism, and self-forgetfulness, and sacrifice, and prayer. But wheresoever the Shepherd leads there will be good pasture; there will be an entrancing light and skies of heavenly blue, and the glories of the mountains of Israel. There will also be visions of things too deep for the outward eye, and the words and cadences of such surpassing sweetness as to be altogether unknown to the fleshly ear. "We cannot leave unmentioned one verse here. The voice of Jesus reaches far beyond ourselves. 'Other sheep I have which are not of this fold.' Sound this down the centuries to wake to kindling and eternal emotions the hearts of men and women who are yet to be. For each and all of us at length will come the time when it will be towards evening, and the day will be far spent. Then there will come the dark valley and the cold stream. Then the Shepherd will be with us, and He will whisper to us of the flock and the pasture on the other side. Death, then, will be but a shadow, and life the reality. That cherished conviction which held us and blessed us all our way will brighten upon us, and the Shepherd, the good Shepherd, will lead us safely at last to the slopes of paradise and the eternal mountains of Israel.'

BISHOP BOWMAN'S SERMON.

The Chicago Divine Speaks of the

Fellowship of Christ. Seven hundred people heard the sermon of Bishop T. Bowman, at the Evangelical Association Church, corner of East and New York streets yesterday morning. In addition to the congregational singing, the choir rendered two selections specially arranged for the morning service. Bishop Bowman spoke from Phil. iii; 10, 11: "That I may know Him, and the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of His sufferings, being made conformable unto His death; if by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead."

The Bishop's discourse was in the German and full of eloquence. He portrayed the resurrection of Christ, His sufferings on the cross and endeavored to show what implied in the fellowship of His suffering. The Bishop held that this fellowship did not consist of the forms which Christians asume in their worship, neither does it consist in the shedding of a tear of sympathy. The agony which Christ suffered was of the soul, not the physical suffering, but the oul suffering which He endured through he sins of the people. Man, to worship God in the spirit and the truth, must be oorn again. Bishop Bowman said that His people believed in a conscience salvation; n a change of heart that men may know hat they are the children of God and, furher, as the Holy Spirit says in John i. 7: If we walk in the light as God is in the ght, we have fellowship, one with another, nd the blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, leanseth us from all sin." The Bishop's interpretation of this pasage was that we are to understand the

ire from mind. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the usual rayer or hollness meeting was held with a arge attendance and impressive ceremoiles. At 3 o'clock the ordination services vere held at Evangelical Church. The serson by Bishop Bowman was delivered in English and set forth the work, life and qualifications of the true minister of the

radication of every evil thought and de-

Evangelical Association. The assemblage clergymen was impressed in a wonderful degree with the remarks of the eloquent Bishop. After the discourse Bishop Bowman and cabinet ordained seven candidates to the office of deacon and two to the office of elder as follows: Deacons-F. R. Jameson, W. S. Tracy, C. W. Spangler, B. Scheurmeier, G. F. Winter, C. M. Pierce, R. J. Harper, Elders-J. A. Tiedt, H. H. Rheinael.

JOHN EWAN'S ILLNESS.

Ex-Superintendent of the Monon Close to Death's Door.

John Ewan, formerly superintendent of the Monon and for many years a prominent railroad man here, was reported very low at a late hour last night and his death is hourly expected. He has been confined to his bed for nearly a year, during which time he has slowly grown worse and it has been known that his illness would terminate fatally. For some time past he has been helpless from a paralytic stroke. Softening of the brain is the immediate cause of his hopeless condition. Exposure in a wreck near Monon a year ago caused him to take to his bed, from which he has never risen. Prior to that, however, his health had been

WON BY INDIANAPOLIS

Louisville Almost Shut Out in a Hard Fought Game.

Sowders Pitches Great Ball and Is Finely Supported-Score 2 to 1-Cincinnati Here To-Day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 8 .- The Indianapolis team won a prettily contested and interesting game to-day from the Louisville League club. By the victory the Hoosiers are enabled to break even with the Louisvilles, the second game of the series being prevented yesterday by rain. The game today was, in every way, more interesting than that of Friday and every one was surprised at the unexpected showing of strength at all points by the Indianapolis club. Sowders pitched for the Indiana aggregation during the whole nine innings and only five hits, productive of but one run, were made off his delivery. The whole team did magnificent work, backing Sowders up in a style that, if kept up, will hustle the best of the ball clubs. Kilroy and Hennings did the pitching for the home team and were also splendidly supported or the score would have been bigger, for Indianapolis hit the ball out pretty freely. Denny, Richardson and Grim were about the only Louisville players to hit safe and they could not find the ball often enough to make any impression on the result. The home team worked hard but to no purpose and the Hoosiers are entitled to all possible credit for their fine work and the victory they earned.

The game opened with Louisville at the bat. The first man got his base on balls and was thrown out while frying to steal second. The next two flew out. McTammany, Mills and Leidy piled up three outs for Indianapolis and the same operation was performed by three Louisville players. This sharp playing was kept up for three innings when, with two men out, Louisville scored on a doubtful decision at first and a couple of hits. The crowd then settled down to see the local score column fill up, but it did not fill. The Western Leaguers kept up the lick they had inaugurated in the first inning and only one Louisville man got to second during the rest of

the game and he died there. In the sixth, Leidy got his base on balls was advanced on Graham's sacrifice and scored on Devinny's line drive to right. The second and winning run was secured in the eighth with two men out. Leidy hit a fly to center which was muffed. Graham followed him with a clean hit to the same territory. Long Tom Brown, the center fielder, made a wild throw to catch Leidy at third and the Indianapolis left fielder trotted over the home plate. The one double play of the game was made by Sowders. Devinny and Plock. The weather was raw and the attendance 700. Score: Louisville 0 0 1 0 0 0 Indianapolis 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0-2

Sowders and Westlake. HOME FROM LOUISVILLE.

Batteries-Kilroy, Hennings and Grim;

Sharsig Talks About the Games There-Cincinnati Here To-Day. Manager Sharsig and his Indianapolis team came home at 11 o'clock last night from Louisville. The boys surprised the Louisvilles disagreeably and put a quietus upon the comparisons the newspapers down there were drawing between the Hoosier club and that of Sloux City. They have nothing more to say now, except that they held Indianapolis too cheaply at first glance. Sharsig says that the Louisville players tell him he has a better hitting team than Sioux City. He is satisfied with the way the boys are playing, and says that with Pfeffer, Jerry Denny, Grim and Danny Richardson playing the game they are just now it is no easy matter to get away with Louisville, and the victory of yesterday is worth something. That team is playing much better ball than when Sioux City was there, and the players are anxious for another crack at Watkins's men. Concerning Friday's game, Sharsig says the boys hit out, but as a general thing it went into some one's hands. The Louisville outfield and infield were kept pretty busy, and had it not been for their strong work Indianapolis would have came nearer a victory that day. Yesterday's game, he says, would have been a shut-out for Louisville had not umpire Cline given a man first when he was clearly thrown out. There were two men out, and the bad decision was followed by just enough hitting to bring in the run, and thus save a shut-out. The hitting was about evenly divided, and each team had two errors, Sharsig says, Mills and Devinny making the only breaks for Indianapolis, and they not being costly. Leidy did some clever base running, and Devinny and Graham some timely hitting. Sowders pitched a steady, strong game, and it looks as though he was right in his assertion that he had recovered his old-time cunning. Indianapolis may be as well equipped, after all, as the clubs that have signed half a dozen or more pitchers. With Mauck, Sowders and Phillips all pitching good ball, the club will be in shape to make a strong bid for the championship. There is going to be some baseball at the Chio-street grounds this afternoon and for several days to come. It promises to be a superior article, too, for Cincinnati comes up from the Ohio river with an unbroken series of victories, while Indianapolis, it is to be hoped, will be inspired by yesterday's triumph at Louisville sufficiently to make things lively for Comiskey's men. The chipper and ever welcome Latham will be found on the line with his effervescent chatter, and the Indianapolis baseball patrons will listen to his original remarks with as much interest as of yore. "Biddy' Murphy, the great McPhee, Morgan Comiskey, "Bug" Holliday, Hoy, the famous mute outfielder, and the rest of the club that has John T. Brush at its head should be strong drawing cards here. No matter what the result of to-day's game may be Indianapolis will share in the victory, as it is Mr. Brush's team that opposes the Hoosier representatives. Mauck and Westlake will be the battery for Indianapolis, while Cincinnati will probably put in Chamberlain and Vaughn Mauck when with Chicago was always effective against the Cincinnatis and will try to hold them level to-day. They will

and Thursday and then there will be a chance to size up clubs in the same class.

arrive at noon and the game will be called

at 3:30, and the same teams will play again

to-morrow. Minneapolis comes Wednesday

The Game at Brighton Beach. About four hundred baseball cranks went to Brighton Beach Sunday afternoon with the intention of witnessing the Louisville Deppens and the Brightons play ball, as advertised. The former team missed its train at Louisville, and to satisfy the crowd Manager Harrington secured a picked nine of local players to buck against his team. Derrick, a former Wisconsin League pitcher was put in the box for the picked nine, while Waters pitched for the Brightons. Eight afe hits were made off Derrick and seven off Waters. The score resulted 10 to 6 in favor of the Brightons. Batteries: Brightons-Waters and Schaub; picked nine-Derrick and Donovan. Umpire-Henry Boyle. The principal feature of the game was a

three-base hit by Donovan. Other Games.

At Cincinnati-Cincinnati, 20; Milwaukee, 7 At New Orleans-New Orleans, 3; Balti At Chicago-Chicago, 4; Grand Rapids, 3.

PRICES ARE TOO LOW

Wholesalers Sell More Goods, but Receive Less in Return.

First Three Months of 1894 Compared with Those of 1893-Increased Flour Production.

The local wholesale grocers report rather a singular condition of business. During the first three months of 1894 they sold a larger quantity of goods, but for a less amount of money, than during a corresponding period of 1893. One stated that for the three months of this year his books showed the amount of money realized from the quarter's business to be about \$17,000 behind that of the corresponding period of 1893. Another said that in March his house sold \$130,000 worth of goods, against \$138,000 in March, 1893. The falling off in revenue is attributed entirely to the lower price for which goods were sold. Lard one year ago sold at 13 cents a pound, and is now sold at 91/4 cents. Side meats in March of last year sold at 121/2 cents, now at 8% cents. Hams sold then at 151/2 cents; now at 11 cents. Granulated sugars last year sold at 5.34 cents; this year at 4.47 cents. In fact, said one of the grocers, there is not an article handled, except coffees, which is selling as high now as during the corresponding period of 1893.

The boot and shoe men say that their business the first quarter of this year was fully 25 per cent, behind that of the corresponding period of 1893. V. K. Hendricks said he never knew in the business so dull months as were January and February of this year. March, however, was somewhat of an improvement, and he looked for a better business this month, as but few merchants had purchased their usual quan-

tity of goods. Tanner & Sullivan, dealers in tinners' supplies and sheet iron, say that they have sold nearly as many goods as in 1893, but it has been up-hill work. They have entered new fields to get the business, and have had two more traveling men on the

road than last year. Members of the A. Kiefer Drug Company say that their business has kept up much better than they had looked for at the befelt the depression, as had many other merchants, but they thought the worst was over. Taylor & Smith state that their business fell off considerably, not so much in volume as in amount of money from sales. Leather, belting (both leather and rubber), are selling at 15 or 20 per cent. lower than a year ago, and the firm felt this seriously when the members footed up the amount of a bill of goods sold. Mr. Taylor stated that he could not think of an article they handle which sold at as high price as one year ago. Daggett & Co. report their sales to be a few hundred dollars ahead of last year for the three months. Mr. Daggett says they have not sold as many pounds of candy as the first three months of 1893, but the candy sold was of so much better quality that, with the higher prices, the shortage in bulk of goods sold was overcome. He states that for ten years past the house has with each year sold more of the better grades of candies, and this has been the more noticeable the last two years. They sell some cheap grades of goods, but a majority of their customers prefer to pay a little more and know that they have pure confection-

Henley, Eaton & Co., dealers in hats and caps, state that they are considerably behind in sales the first three months, but are doing some better now. During a portion of March they sold a fair amount of goods, but a majority of the merchants have yet to lay in their spring and summer goods. Trade has been disappointing. but the firm hopes to recover some of the lost ground this month. The dry-goods houses have felt the de-

pressed times more than any other business. One house says its sales are 12 per cent, behind those of the first quarter of In March only did their business come near its usual winter volume. There was no snap to trade this year. A few days of satisfactory business, said one of the firm, is followed by extremely dull days. There seems to be lack of confi-Few of the merchants show a dence. disposition to buy goods for future deliveries, no matter at what prices the goods were offered.

Griffith Brothers, wholesale milliners, state that their business in January and February was considerably below 1893, but in March they did the best business they have ever done in that month. This was due to the mild, summer-like weather which prevailed most of the month and to the fact that Easter, which usually comes in April, came this year in March. But this month their business has not been up to expectations. Mr. Griffith, sr., said that all through the season it has been more difficult to sell the higher class of goods. The retail milliners, in their purchases, say they will buy the lower priced goods, as most of their patrons are economizing and scan closely the prices. All the wholesale millinery houses this year had the largest and best stock of goods to select from and had the usual condition of things existed the sales would have far exceeded any former year, as Indianapolis has become quite noted for her fine and expensive wholesale millinery houses. Parrott & Taggart state that their business has been considerably below that of last year so far and does not give any indieatlons of early improvement. Last year at this time they gave employment to 130 persons; this year to 103. They have not reduced the wages of any of their employes through the depressed times. The house has sold more fine cakes than last year, having made this class of goods more of a specialty than ever before. Fewer oysters were eaten the past winter. consequently fewer crackers were sold. and, what is singular, less bread has been sold at the groceries, the class of people which the food market has for a few weeks been furnishing with supplies being the class of people who buy bread largely the groceries.

At the stockyards more business was than in January, February and March of 1893, as shown by the following statistics: Hogs handled at the yards in 1894, 241,023, against 180,490 corresponding three months of 1893; increase this year, 60,533. Cattle 16,936, against 15,498 in 1893; increase this year, 1,428. Sheep handled, 15,-773, against 6,930 last year; increase this year, 8,843.

The Van Camp Hardware and Iron Company reports that its business for the first three months of the year has been fairly satisfactory. Prices for iron, hardware and everything pertaining to the line are the lowest on record, and, although the volume of the company's business compares very favorably with the corresponding months of last year, sales do not foot as large. Collections have been fairly good. With good weather the company expects a satisfactory business. The effects of the Wilson bill have been largely discounted in iron and its products, and dealers are comparatively safe in covering their wants

Struck the Old-Time Gait.

D. M. Parry, president of the Parry Manufacturing Company, leaves to-day to cross the water for the benefit of his health, combining business with the trip. While absent he will visit England, Germany and France. Mr. Parry says that the works last week struck their old-time gait. The pay roll for last week amounted to \$8,264. They have now 986 people at work. This company has a system of keeping finished work on hand with which to fill orders promptly. On Thursday last they shipped out ten carloads of buggles beside a number of smaller shipments.

Increased Flour Production. In the first quarter of this year Indianapolis flouring mills turned out 147,441 barrels of flour by months as rollows: January, 41,460 barrels; February, 44,510 barrels of flour by months as follows: Janof 111,810 barrels the corresponding months of 1893-in months as follows: January, 46,160; February, 48,490; March, 47,160. Increase in product the first three months

First Transcontinental Mail-Carrier. Philadelphia Telegraph.

1893, 35,631 barrels.

of this year over corresponding period,

Major George Chorpenning, who died in the New York Hospital recently, was born in somerset, Pa., in 1820. He was the first man to carry the United States mails across the continent. In the spring of 1850 he went to California and in the following year established a mail business from Sacramento to Salt Lake City. The mails were carried on horseback and the route was gone over once a month. It was a hard journey over the Sierra Nevada mountains, and sixteen days was considered good time. Chorpenning had a partner. Captain Woodward, of Indiana county, Pennsylvania. The first trip the Captain made be was killed by Indians. From that time Chorpenning had the contract alone. He later took a coach contract from the Missouri river to Placerville, Cal. This was the road over which Horace Greeley was driven by Hank Monck in one of Chorpenning's coaches. Chorpen-

for relays of horses. He organized the 1st and 2d Maryland Infantry in 1851 at the personal request of President Lincoln. He was made Major in the 1st regiment and Colonel in the 2d. For many years he had been prosecuting a claim against the government on mail contracts amounting to

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

(From the Bowen-Merrill Company.) Methodist Constitutional Law. The election of women to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888 gave rise at the time to an earnest discussion of the constitution of the church, which took a much wider range than the simple question of the eligibility of women to the governing body of the church, developing such a diversity of views as to what is the constitution and where it is to be found that the bishops gravely asked if the Methodists have any constitution, and, if they have, where it is to be found. The immediate result was a rejection of the women on consututional grounds and the appointment of an able commission "to define and determine the constitution of the General Conference." The report of this commission to the General Conference of 1892 was so unsatisfactory that, after a very brief discussion, it was summarily disposed of by indefinite postponement. That forever disposed of that report, but the question involved survives, and it is likely to be the burning question at the General Conference of 1896. It is already attracting attention in the columns of the church papers, and the house of Cranston & Curtis, the agents of the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, has just issued two booklets on the subject. They come out simultaneously, either by accident or design, one from the pen of Dr. William F. Warren, president of Boston University, the other from a layman whose name and locality are suppressed. The title of Dr. Warren's book is "Constitutional Law Questions now Pending in the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a Suggestion on the Future of the Episcopacy, etc." Dr. Warren's reputation as an independent thinker and vigorous writer will at once commend the book to those who want "views" upon ... question. If the Journal might venture an opinion on the merits of the discussion it would suggest that his most striking departure from the well-beaten track on the question will not bear sifting. As the basis of his entire argument, he assumes that the Methodist Episcopal Church which had been organized in 1784 under a constitution duly prepared and then properly ratified by the y representative conference of preachers, and which had existed and grown for twenty-four years, the constitution undergoing repeated amendments, both as to the formation of the General Conference itself and the regulations which were to govern the church, granted a charter to those who shall thereafter assemble as representatives of the conferences, authorizing them to make a constitution for their own government, subject only to the restrictions of what he calls the charter, commonly called the Restrictive Rules. States that grant charters to insurance companies or railroads do not go out of business and cease to exist, as this theory would imply. The book is, nowever, full of interest, and will be read at-

mation on the subject. The author's suggestion for districting the bishops is fresh. It foreshadows a coming change in regard to Methodist Episcopacy. Price, 75 cents. The second book is entitled "The Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church What It Is and Where to be Found, and How It May be Amended; by a Layman. It is only about half the size of the former, and is bound only in paper and costs 25 cents. While it has some things in common with Dr. Warren's, it may be said to differ in toto as to conclusions. Its the-ory is that the Methodist Episcopal Church underwent no change on account of the transition from a mass meeting of the preachers in General Conference to a meeting of chosen representatives; that the Discipline continued to be the constitution, as it had been for twenty-four years, and that every General Conference under the new order of things has been as competent to amend the constitution as any preceding General Conference had been, and, as a matter of fact, it has never falled to de it when it really wished to. Much under this head will be new to most Methodist readers. The author then suggests a commission of ministers and laymen to propose a new constitution, which shall recognize and retain all that is essential to Methodism as it is and has been, yet to provide for the wider field that is daily opening to it, and to bring the spirit of its economy in harmony with the spirit of the coming centuries, not the centuries that are buried. None will read this contribution to this discussion with more interest than the preachers themselves. They will accord to the author, whoever he may be, no little research and study. The two books should go hand in hand. Though probably written by entire strangers to each other, and nettuer knowing that the other was writing, each is necessary to a broad view of the question now under investigation by ministers and laymen.

tentively by those who are seeking infor-

Tolstoi's Latest Work. Any impression that may have been created by Count Leo Tolstoi's novels that he is a person of impure morals or dissolute life is dispelled by his latest work. "The Kingdom of God Is Within You" is an exceedingly earnest and religious book. The theme of the work, as stated in a subtitle, is "Christianity Not as a Mystic Religion, but as a New Theory of Life." In it the author affirms in the strongest manner his belief in the teachings of Christ and in an equally strong manner his dissent from most of the principles and practices of modern Christianity. The work is a powerful protest from a Christian standpoint against a social system founded on selfishness and in utter disregard of the teachings of Christ. One may disagree with the author's views, but no one can seriously deny the originality, boldness and depth of the social confervor and powerful logic. The individuality of the author is felt in every line of the work, and even the most prejudiced cannot resist the fascination of his genuineness, sincerity and earnestness. The book is a powerful appeal for the salvation of humanity from its own selfishness. New York: Cassell Publishing Company, 31 East Seventeenth street.

Two Stories by "Ouida."

Few recent writers of fiction have shown more fertility of invention or versatility of style than "Oulda," by which pseudonym Louise de la Ramee is known. While some of her works are open to the charge of sensationalism, and while her early style had some unpleasant mannerisms, all her novels evince originality and power, and she has grown steadily in both the matter and man-ner of her stories. Her latest publication, "Two Offenders" (J. B. Lippincott & Co.), contains two stories, entitled, respectively, "An Ingrate" and "An Assassin." They are remarkable stories-remarkable for originality of conception, strong characterization, masterful knowledge of human nature and genuine sentiment. The stories are not long, and it would be unfair to the reader to attempt any condensation of them. The perfection of their literary skill and the fidelity with which the theme of each story s worked out disclose a high degree of literary art. "Two Offenders" is published in uniform style with other works by the same author. Cloth, \$1.

Short Stories by Thomas Hardy. Thomas Hardy's latest volume of short stories bears the apt title of "Life's Little Ironies." (Harper & Brothers.) Mr. Hardy has the faculty of seeing life's ironies, little as well as big, and of portraying them in a masterful way. This volume contains eight short stories and a number of still shorter sketches under the general head of "A Few Crushed Characters." The stories are of the everyday sort of people who populate the world we live in, and they are natural, realistic and powerful. There are no waste words and no superfluous sentiment in Mr. Hardy's stories. He gets at the meat of things in the most direct way, and tells his story in the most effective fashion without trying to improve on what is seemingly the truth of nature. He is one of the most artistic of contemporaneous English writers, and yet his art is entirely devoid of self-consciousness. This volume contains altogether eighteen stories and sketches, all strong, original and masterly.

Stead's Sensational Book.

William T. Stead's book, "If Christ Came to Chicago," might about as well be entitled, "If Christ Came to New York," London or Paris. All great cities contain much wickedness, and all American cities much misgovernment. Chicago may have some vices, social or municipal, in a greater degree than London or Paris, but no doubt either of these cities would surpass Chi-cago in some other respect. If Christ came he would find work enough to do in reforming and purifying any of them. From this book one would suppose there was no religion in Chicago, no philanthrophy, no charity, no honesty, no redeeming feature. It presents only the worst plases of the worst side of Chicago life. Vet, no doubt, ning built post stations at every twenty miles | it contains much that is true, and it ex-

poses the selfishness of the modern social system in a merciless manner. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Books of All Kinds. Vol. II of "Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier" (Scribners') is at hand. The work was noticed in the Journal at some length on the appearance of the first volume. Chancellor Pasquier held important positions during the regime of the first Napoleon, and his opportunities for keeping in touch with the history of the times were unsurpassed. The work is of much historic value and possesses the charm of an autobiographic narrative containing many personal reminiscences and the inside his-tory of many events. This volume covers the period from 1812 to 1814, embracing the revolution, the consulate and the empire. he work is carefully edited and the translating seems to be exceedingly well done,

From William R. Jenkins, 851 Sixth avenue, New York, the Journal has received "Short Selections for Translating English into French," arranged progressively, with explanatory and grammatical notes; "Le Français par la Conversation," a textbook for the use of persons studying French; "Contes de Balzac," edited, with introduction and notes by Prof. George McLean Harper: "Manuel de la Littera-ture Francaise," by Professor Rougemont, of Chautauqua University; "College Pre-paratory French Grammar," by Chas. P. Du Croquet; "Paul Bercy's French Reader for Advanced Classes." All of the above are well adapted for use as text-books.

"The peculiarity of art, and of all art, is that it not only presents but literally re-presents; that is, presents over and over again in like series of movements, metaphors, measures, lines, contours, colors, whatever they may be, both the thoughts which it expresses and the forms through which it expresses them." So says the author of "Art in Theory" (Putnams') in the preface to the work. The author, George Lansing Raymond, is professor of aesthetics in the college of New Jersey, and has written several others works on art. The present one is an elaborate dis-cussion of the theory of art. Cloth, \$1.75.

"The Venetian Painters of the Renaissance" (Putnams'), by Bernhard Berenson, is a work for students and connoisseurs in art. It is an attempt to show that Venetian painting is the most complete ex-pression in art of the Italian renalssance. The interest of the work for lovers of art is enhanced by a list of the works, in and out of Italy, by the principal Venetian masters. Cloth, \$1.25.

"Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe," compiled by Edward King and edited by Edmund C. Stedman, has been before the public many years, being revised from year to year, and fully sustains its title. It is comprehensive, compact and of a handy size to carry in the pocket. The revised edition for 1894 is out. Flexible covers, \$1.50. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. "A Modern Love Story," as told by Har-

riet E. Orcutt, ends a year after the marriage of the hero and heroine, when, after love duly tested, both man and woman declare their ardent and undying affection for each other, though both are obviously somewhat surprised that such sentiments survive. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. "Burgo's Romance" is an English society

novel by T. W. Speight. It has more of the dramatic element than such stories usually have, but ends in the customary manner with all the mysteries explained, the villian punished and the good rewarded and made happy. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. "The Price of a Pearl," written by

is made too long by unnecessary complications, but is a good story of the antezolaic period, when the neuropsychopathic constitution was not considered necessary for e'ther heroes or heroines. F. T. Neely, Chicago, has issued the "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," by

Eleanor Holmes and published by Harper's,

Mrs. W. F. Clifford, in paper. Mrs. Clifford is an English writer whose books have attained a wide popularity in her own country. This work in particular has attracted attention. "The Rose of Paradise," by Howard Pyle, is the latest issue in Harper's quarterly

series. The Rose of Paradise is a ruby of immense value, the possession of which brought about a variety of adventures related in the story. Paper, 50 cents.

· April Sunshine.

On slender stems the nodding wind-flowers And blood-roots grow

Where high the hedges fling their lacing Along the lanes; while softly sifting through Tall plumy weeds and silver spider-nets, The golden sunbeams filter down below,

Not any sweet midsummer sky is blue As is the earth to-day with violets. -Evaleen Stein, in Current Topics.

The Pyramid Pile Cure

Is a new discovery for the prompt, perma nent cure of piles in every form. Every druggist has it.



PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound Is a positive cure for all those painful Ailments of Women. It will entirely cure the worst forms

of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhea than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infaliible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity, Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostra-tion, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles. The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, mar-ried or single, should know about her-

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